04-332

PUBLIC HEARING ON MEDIA OWNERSHIP

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 2007

The above-entitled matter convened at 4:25 p.m. at the Operation Push National Headquarters, 930 East 50th Street, Chicago, Illinois, Chairman Kevin J. Martin, presiding.

#### MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION PRESENT:

CHAIRMAN KEVIN J. MARTIN

COMMISSIONER MICHAEL J. COPPS

COMMISSIONER JONATHAN S. ADELSTEIN

COMMISSIONER DEBORAH TAYLOR TATE

COMMISSIONER ROBERT M. McDOWELL

#### **MODERATOR:**

LOUIS J. SIGALOS, Chief, Consumer Affairs & Outreach Division, FCC

## ALSO PRESENT:

CONSTANCE A. HOWARD, Illinois State Representative, District 34

SUSAN SATTER, Assistant Attorney General, Illinois State Attorney General's Office

Reverend Jesse Jackson, Sr.

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4:25 p.m.

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Federal Communications Commission's fifth public hearing on media ownership. I want to thank Reverend Jesse Jackson and the Rainbow Push Coalition for so graciously hosting us here today.

And before we begin we'll have several brief presentations and several opening remarks. many of you are aware, the transition from analog digital television is coming up in just a few short months, February 17, 2009, and the Commission is doing what it can to minimize the potential burden on while consumers, at the time maximizing same benefit opportunities for people to from that transition.

And a critical component of that digital transition is reaching out to consumers to ensure that they're aware of the transition that's going to occur and the potential for them to make sure that they're doing all they can to minimize the burden for them during that transition.

And to this end I've invited Cathy Seidel, the Chief of our Governmental Affairs -- of our Consumer and Governmental Affairs Bureau, to give a

1 quick overview on the digital transition, and how it's 2 going to affect consumers. Cathy's here? 3 And so if An **FCC** 4 representative is also currently sitting the 5 registration table where you walked in and 6 distributing packets οf information about the 7 transition, and, please, stop and ask any FCC employee 8 any questions you should have about the transition, or 9 if you need any additional information. 10 Cathy? 11 MS. SEIDEL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 12 Good afternoon, everyone. I know you have 13 a full agenda, so I will try to get through my slides 14 fairly quickly, but it is important that each of you hears this message, and that after you leave here 15 16 today you take it back to others, your family, your 17 friends, your neighbors. 18 With a room this size and an audience this 19 size, I understand that some of you will not be able 20 to, or may not be able to read what's on the screen. 21 Don't worry about it, I will definitely talk through the most important parts. Thank you, again. 22 23 Next slide, please. So why is the topic I'm about to talk about 24 25 so important? On midnight, February 17, 2009, as the Chairman just mentioned, television will undergo the biggest change since color was introduced in the 1950s. Broadcasting will go all digital. And each of us needs to be prepared.

Next slide, please.

Today most stations are currently broadcasting in two formats, analog and digital. On February 17, 2009, analog television broadcasting will cease. This is referred to as a digital television transition. In a second I'm going to explain to you why this is happening, and what it may mean for you.

But for now just remember the date, and after you leave mention it to others. If you're playing cards at a local community center or senior center, ask the people at the table with you if they know why that date is important. If you're at a local PTA meeting, turn to the parent next to you and ask them if they know what happens on that date. Help us in building awareness about this important issue.

Next slide, please.

Okay. So you may be asking, why are broadcast TV stations switching to all digital? Well, Congress mandated the conversion to all digital television broadcasting because digital is a more efficient transmission technology that frees up

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frequencies that can be used by public safety, 1 2 police, fire people, and emergency rescue personnel in your communities. 3 Also. digital is a more -digital technology also provides the opportunity for improved 5 6 picture quality and sound, and it allows 7 stations to broadcast multiple programs in the same 8 amount of spectrum that it would have taken 9 broadcast a single analog channel. This means more 10 programming choices to you. 11 It also frees up -- the transition also 12 frees up frequencies for the provision of advanced 13 commercial wireless services. 14 Next slide. 15 right. So I've told you what the and why it is happening. 16 transition is, 17 probably wondering what it may mean for you. 18 what it means to you and what you need to do to be 19 prepared depends on how you're currently getting your 20 television programming, whether you're receiving free 21 over the air broadcasting, or whether you're paying 22 for a service such as cable or satellite for your

Next slide, please.

Ιf you're a consumer receiving your

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programming.

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programming over the air, meaning that you don't pay
for cable or satellite service, and that you would
have an antenna at the top of your roof, or rabbit
ears like the ones in this picture, what you need to
do will depend upon whether your TV set is an analog
set or a digital set.

If you have a digital set, a TV with a digital tuner in it, which would be one that is an HD-TV, and enhanced definition television, or a standard definition television set, you should continue to receive your programming after the transition with your same TV and with your existing antenna.

If, on the other hand, you're an over the -- a consumer receiving your programming over the air and you have an analog television set, you will need to get a digital to analog converter box.

Next slide, please.

First, you do need to know that you don't have to get rid of your existing television set. You can use -- your analog TV set will continue to work, but you will need to get a converter box. These digital to analog converter boxes are being estimated by manufacturers to cost in the range of \$50 to \$70.

And to help defray some of that cost, between January of 2008 and March 31 of 2009, all U.S.

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households will be able to request two coupons, each worth \$40, to be used toward the purchase of one of these converter boxes.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the NTIA, is responsible for administering the coupons program. And if you stop by the table in the back of the room that the Chairman mentioned, we have materials that will answer many questions you might have, and also provide contact information, both to the NTIA, their numbers, and website, as well as our FCC numbers and website.

So if -- that's the scenario if you were an over the air consumer. What about if you receive your service through cable or satellite? Well, if you receive your service via cable or satellite, you need to contact your cable or satellite provider to find out what plans they have for the transition, and about any additional components such as a separate digital set top box that you may need to watch digital broadcast television after the transition on February 17, 2009.

Next slide. Sorry. I may not be keeping up with the slides.

The FCC is committed to ensuring that all Americans are aware of the DTV transition, and that no one is left in the dark when analog broadcasting ends.

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1	Next slide.
2	In the materials that are available in the
3	back, we have answers to question that you may have
4	about the transition. We also have information
5	printed up that will give you the 800 number for the
6	FCC, 1-800-CALLFCC, and we also have an excellent

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We also have information about the NTIA coupon program. You don't need to worry about writing anything down. If you grab one of these folders available in the back, all the information is provided there.

website if you happen to use the Internet, dtv.gov.

And, again, you very well may have a lot of questions. Feel free to call the FCC's call center, and we'll be happy to help answer them. Thank you so much. And thank you, Mr. Chairman.

> CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Cathy.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Before we begin our first panel, there are -- we do have a few opening remarks.

And I'd first like to welcome the Chairman of Rainbow Push Coalition, Mr. Martin King.

(Applause.)

MR. KING: Good afternoon. Good afternoon, Commissioners, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon to all of

you.

I just have a quick announcement. Rainbow Push has teamed with Chicago Access Network Television to cover this hearing and make it available to the public. Local residents will be able to see the hearing on KNTV, cable channel 21, Sunday, October 14, from 9:00 to 5:00.

My name is Martin King. I'm Chairman of the Rainbow Push Coalition, and I read this statement on behalf of our founder and president, Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, Sr.

I am honored and proud to welcome all of Chicago's communities to the Rainbow Push Coalition National Headquarters for the fifth FCC hearing on media ownership.

Media is a life or death issue for communities of color in this country. At its worst, media can fan the flames of hatred, racism, and intolerance that lead to violence and injustice. At its best, media can hold the powerful accountable, and help bring about change in our communities.

When cameras showed Rosa Parks at the front of the bus, when cameras showed police brutality in Birmingham, Alabama, when cameras showed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. on the march on Washington, America

woke up to the civil rights movement and the reality of racism.

But when the cameras turn away, we have nooses hanging from white trees in Louisiana, we have broken government promises to the displaced victims of Katrina, we have immigrants dying in the desert and buried in unmarked graves, we have urban communities under the assault of poverty, injustice and violence.

The founders of Freedom's Journal, the first African-American newspaper, wrote, We wish to plead our case. Too long others have spoken for us from the press and the pulpit. We have suffered much by being incorrectly represented.

These words are as true today as they were 180 years ago. A legacy of discrimination and decades of consolidation have left people of color, and women, without equal access to our public airwaves, and at the mercy of a white dominated media.

According to research by Free Press, people of color constitute just 7 percent of all full power broadcast television and radio owners in the United States, but that same population represents 35 percent. This is a disgraceful level of inequality in one of the most important arenas of our economy and our democracy.

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16 1 For a city so rich in diversity, Chicago 2 has one of the lowest levels of minority ownership 3 among cities of its size. People of color make up 4 nearly two thirds of Chicago's population, but own 5 just 5 percent of the TV and radio stations here in 6 the city. Chicago has the fewest number of 7 minority radio owners of the nation's 22 largest radio 8 markets, and is the only top 10 market where the 9 minority broadcast ownership percentage hovers around 10 in the single digits. 11 Melody Spann is here from WVON. She is the 12 only African-American owned radio station in the City 13 of Chicago. 14 (Applause.) To speak much about opportunity, 15 MR. KING: 16

MR. KING: To speak much about opportunity, and when opportunity becomes available, Melody had a 1000 watt station that last year just went from 1000 watts to 10,000 watts. Congratulations to Melody Spann.

(Applause.)

MR. KING: In short, too few own too much at the expense of too many. When a giant company is able to purchase thousand of radio stations across the country, people of color, already victims to a long history of discriminatory business lending practices,

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have even fewer ownership opportunities. This is plainly obvious to anyone who gives it half a thought.

And yet our government has turned a blind eye for decades on this issue. In this political and economic climate, the viability of minority owned stations is threatened. The shrinking number of independent minority owners must compete with the bulk advertising rates and syndicated programming big companies have at their finger tips. Often they're forced to sell out to the national chains.

We are being pushed off the dial and out of the picture, and that is unacceptable. I've urged the new Congressional leadership to focus on restoring the tax certificate to promote minority ownership in broadcasting and in telecommunication.

The return of the tax certificate program would give minority bidders a new opportunity to overcome financing shortages that today have left us with an ownership class that leaves minority communities out.

But that -- even that's not enough. The FCC has a mandate to foster diversity, localism and competition over the public airwaves. The FCC should permit -- should not permit further media consolidation without first addressing the issue of

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minority ownership.

The consequences of minority media ownership prices are grave. Ownership and publishers choose editors and writers. They choose priorities and ultimately it bleeds into content.

A recent study from Northwestern University found that in Chicago for every non-White person who is heard in a story, there are three White people, and people who are White, male, and official dominate news about politics.

Until we have equal access to the public airwaves, the media will continue to portray us and our youth as criminals and gangsters, play sexist music that disrespects our women, ignore the crimes against our children, and shut us out of the public debate.

Studies have shown that minority owners are more likely to live and work in the communities that they serve. They are more likely to work to reflect the values of our communities, and to serve the public interest as well as the profit motive.

The FCC has indeed much work to do. It is time the the FCC addressed this crisis. It is time the FCC listened to the people and rejected media consolidation. It is time the FCC opened the door to

new owners, minorities and women. It is time the FCC 1 2 worked to make sure that the American media represents 3 the American people. These are our airwaves, we gave 4 them to big media, but we indeed can take them back. 5 Thank you, and God bless you. And thank 6 you for coming. 7 (Applause.) 8 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Mr. King. 9 At this point, I would like to read a 10 letter that was submitted by Senator Durbin, who asked me to read this at the opening today. 11 Mr. Chairman, I regret that I could not be 12 13 with you for this important hearing, and I commend your decision to hold the hearing in Chicago. 14 15 let this letter serve as part of the record for today's Federal Communications 16 Commission Media 17 Ownership hearing. 18 Media outlets and policies the and 19 practices of those who own them shape the way we see Newspapers, television, radio, and the 20 the world. 21 Internet are the portals through which we form our 22 opinion about the war in Iraq, poverty, healthcare, 23 political campaigns, what's happening and communities. 24

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Today's hearing is an important step in the

FCC's process of reviewing medial ownership rules to determine whether a change in the rules is appropriate and necessary. The FCC is right to solicit public comment on this issue, and I appreciate the Commission's decision to hold today's hearing in our diverse and vibrant city.

In the summer of 2003, the FCC voted three to two in favor of a media ownership rule that would have weakened important protections against media consolidation. The rule was criticized roundly for its potential to decrease local coverage and hasten a trend toward fewer minority and female owners of media outlets.

The United States Senate responded voting 55 to 40 in favor of SJ Resolution 17, a resolution that disapproves of the rule and discourage the FCC from implementing it. Senator Durbin, I, was an original co-sponsor of that measure and joined the bipartisan group of my Senate colleagues in voting against the FCC rules. Ι continue be concerned by the possibility the FCC will weaken our media ownership rules. It is my opinion that Congress and the American people will accept nothing less than strong credible rules that encourage local coverage, diverse programming, and minority, female, and local

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ownership of media outlets. 1 2 Thank you for being here today. Senator 3 Richard Durbin. (Applause.) 4 5 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: I believe we also have an 6 opening statement that's going to be read by Ken 7 Bennett on behalf of Senator Barack Obama. 8 (Applause.) Good afternoon. 9 MR. BENNETT: My name is Ken Bennett, I am State Director for Senator Barack 10 11 Obama, who regrets not being able to be here today at this very important hearing, but asks that I read this 12 statement for him. 13 I want to thank the -- Chairman Martin and 14 for holding the Commission's fifth 15 Commissioners 16 official public hearing on the nation's media ownership rules in Chicago. 17 I want to thank the Push Rainbow Coalition for also hosting this 18 discussion. 19 20 Senator Durbin and I specifically requested that the Federal Commission -the Communication 21 Commission, the FCC, hold a public hearing in this 22 diverse city to deal with the very important issues 23 dealing with -- that we're dealing with today. 24

I apologize for not being here in person to

deliver this statement, but I want all of you to know how important I think it is that we have this national inclusive open transparent discussion on the government's responsibility to ensure that the nation's media market place reflects the diversity, and opinions, and views, and meets the needs of the local communities and ensures fair competition.

As all of you know, the FCC has in place a number of rules that regulate the ownership of radio and television broadcast properties. These rules help to prevent excessive consolidation and were created to promote the public interest.

Under the Telecommunications Act, the FCC is required to review the media ownership rules every four years to determine if the rules remain necessary and are serving the public interest.

I believe that the nation's media ownership rules remain necessary and are critical to the public interest. We should be doing more to encourage diversity in ownership of broadcast media, promote the development of new media outlets, and expression of diverse view points, and establish greater clarity in the public interest obligations of public broadcasters occupying our nation's spectrum.

But under the leadership of the previous

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chairman, the FCC promoted the concept of consolidation over diversity. In 2003, FCC attempted to, over the dissent of two Democratic Commissioners, to relax the nation's media ownership rules.

Millions of comments poured in from the average citizen asking the FCC to retain the rules and not to allow for more consolidation. Fortunately, the Commission's attempt to relax regulations was rejected by the 3rd Circuit.

Instead of greater consolidation, I fully call endorse for new rules promoting greater coverage of local issues, greater responsiveness of broadcasters to the communities they operate in. also believe that broadcasters' license renewal requests, the periodic review required to ensure that broadcasters are complying with their public interest obligations to local communities for using the public spectrum, should require greater FCC scrutiny and public input should occur more frequently.

(Applause.)

MR. BENNETT: In the spirit of transparency, and because of the importance of this issue to our democratic discourse, I strongly request that the FCC put out any specific changes they intend

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to vote on in a new notice proposal rule making so 1 that the American people have the opportunity to 2 3 review them. current hearings are important 4 an examination of the issues related to the hypothetical 5 loosening of the media ownership rules. 6 specific changes should receive public review and 7 I commend the FCC for holding 8 comment. this discussion and soliciting opinions and analysis from 9 all sectors of our community. 10 11 Again, I appreciate your coming to Chicago for this important hearing. I look forward to working 12 with you and the communities represented here today to 13 make sure that our media rules work for everyone and 14 respect and promote the nation's diversity, and the 15 people, and our views. 16 Thank you. Senator Barack Obama. 17 (Applause.) 18 CHAIRMAN MARTIN: Thank you, Mr. Bennett. 19 We also have Illinois State Representative 20 Connie Howard to make a few opening remarks. 21 (Applause.) 22 Gentlepersons, REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD: 23 you for inviting me to speak during this 24 discussion about media ownership rules and the modern 25

media landscape.

As a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, closing the digital divide has been one of my passions for years. The lack of diversity in media ownership since the adoption of the 1996 Telecommunications Act is also an area of major concern.

It is my understanding that one company can own up to eight radio stations in one market, and an unlimited number nationally. Deregulation has led to the eradication of media diversity and local integrity to the extent that 10 major companies now control nearly 90 percent of the media content in the United States.

This shift has been aided and abetted by government policies that explicitly reward industry giants at the expense of the public interest. While the media moguls claim they want a free market place, and deregulation, it seems that the last thing they really want is genuine market competition.

(Applause.)

REPRESENTATIVE HOWARD: Concentrated ownership of media results in less diversity. Racial and ethnic minorities make up 33 percent of the U.S. population, yet they own only 7.7 percent of full